

Land and People

土地与人民

You're listening to Radio Peking. Tune in up. It's our regular program, The Land and the People. I'm Xu Yang. There are more than 50 minority groups living in China. While they account for only 6% of the country's total population, they occupy more than 50% of the land.

您正在收听的是北京广播电台。现在是我们的常规节目“土地与人民”。我是徐洋。中国居住着 50 多个少数民族。尽管他们仅占全国总人口的 6%，但他们生活的土地面积却占全国的 50% 以上。

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the government has established autonomous regions, prefectures and counties, recognizing the different cultures and needs of the minorities. On our program, The Land and the People, we try to familiarize you with some of the history, cultural traditions and religious beliefs of China's widely divergent people. In today's edition, we're going to tell you something about Ollantuan bonfires,

自 1949 年中华人民共和国成立以来，政府建立了自治区、自治州和自治县，以承认各少数民族的不同文化和需求。在我们的“土地与人民”节目中，我们致力于向您介绍中国各具特色的人民的一些历史、文化传统和宗教信仰。在今天的节目里，我们将向您讲述一些关于鄂伦春篝火的故事。

October 1st of this year marks the 30th anniversary of the founding of the All-In-One Autonomous Standard of Inner Mongolia, and Radio Peking reporters went to join in the celebration.

今年的 10 月 1 日，是内蒙古鄂伦春自治旗成立 30 周年的纪念日，北京广播电台的记者前往参加了庆祝活动。

The Ollantwin people used to live in the forests and mountains of northeast China. And in fact, that's why they call themselves Ollantwins, meaning the mountain people. As you may know, the Ollantwins are the smallest of the nationality groups in China. There was a time when there might have been no Ollantwin at all, but that is all in the past.

鄂伦春人过去生活在中国东北的森林和山脉中。事实上，这就是他们自称为“鄂伦春”的原因，意思是“山里的人”。您可能知道，鄂伦春族是中国人口最少的民族之一。曾几何时，鄂伦春族一度濒临消亡，但这都已成为过去。

On this October day, a large group of happy people gathered at the mouth of Ge Xian Cave. The cave was once the home of an ancient tribe, the Xian Bei. Today, it has become something of a local gathering place, a place to celebrate special occasions. And to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the autonomous diner, the Ollantons were building a bonfire.

在这个十月的日子里，一大群快乐的人们聚集在嘎仙洞的洞口。这个洞穴曾是古代部落鲜卑人的家园。如今，这里已成为一个当地的聚会场所，一个庆祝特殊节日的地点。为了庆祝自治旗成立 30 周年，鄂伦春人点燃了篝火。

Looking into the bonfire, listening to the young people singing, some of the old folk remembered what life was like before liberation. The bonfire was like an old friend. It saw them through all the hardships from generation to generation. In the dead of winter, they lit bonfires to keep warm. They used them to roast the game which they hunted by day, and in the flames of the bonfire, they looked for the future of brightness and hope.

凝视着篝火，听着年轻人的歌声，一些老人回想起了“解放”前的生活。篝火就像一位老朋友，见证着他们一代又一代人渡过所有的艰难困苦。在严冬时节，他们点燃篝火取暖。他们用篝火烤白天猎来的野味，并在火焰中寻找光明和希望的未来。

Year by year the Holland Twins built their bonfires, and year by year the bonfires burned out, and they were still poor. Many of their children were still dying. They were a poverty-stricken tribe, close to extinction. At last, their gloomy days came to an end on this day 30 years ago.

年复一年，鄂伦春人燃起篝火，年复一年，篝火又熄灭，而他们依然贫穷。他们的许多孩子仍在夭折。这是一个贫困交加、濒临灭绝的部落。终于，在 30 年前的今天，他们灰暗的日子结束了。

when the Central People's Government in Peking sent PLA men to bring them down from the mountains and help them establish the Ollantwin Autonomous Banner. Our reporters were told of the unforgettable day of how they sang and danced and drank wine around the bonfire through the night. Looking at their smiling faces, you could imagine the excitement of the day of October 1, 30 years ago.

当时，北京的中央人民政府派遣解放军战士将他们从山里接下来，帮助他们建立了鄂伦春自治旗。我们的记者听说了那个难忘的日子，他们如何围绕着篝火通宵唱歌、跳舞、喝酒。看着他们微笑的脸庞，你可以想象出 30 年前 10 月 1 日那天的激动心情。

And now, on the evening of October 1st this year, as many old folk sat around the bonfires contemplating the past, the festivities proceeded in jubilant atmosphere. Neighboring Awink, Taffer, and other minority nationalities also came to join the Orland Twins in their celebrations. They wore their colorful traditional costumes and danced their traditional dances. The best one was the Black Bears Fighting Dance,

而现在，在今年 10 月 1 日的晚上，当许多老人围坐在篝火旁回味过去时，庆祝活动在欢腾的气氛中进行。邻近的鄂温克族、达斡尔族和其他少数民族也前来与鄂伦春人一同庆祝。他们穿着色彩斑斓的传统服饰，跳着他们的传统舞蹈。最精彩的是“黑熊搏斗舞”。

Two all-in-20 young men dressed themselves up like black bears, and as they danced in combat, they grunted, Hum! Hum! It was a marvelously funny dance, and many people were doubled over with laughter. The sky shone red above the bonfires, and through the flames you could see the makeshift lean-tos, which had been built for the celebration.

两个二十岁出头的鄂伦春小伙子打扮成黑熊的样子，在模拟打斗的舞蹈中，他们发出“哼！哼！”的咕哝声。这是一个非常有趣的舞蹈，许多人笑得前仰后合。篝火上方的天空被映得通红，透过火焰，你可以看到为庆祝活动搭建的临时“撮罗子”（一种简易帐篷）。

The Olin Chuns, once lifting lintus like these, made of branches and tree bark. An old hunter, De Qing, invited our reporters to one of them where his wife expressed her warm welcome and hurried off to brew some tea. They told reporters that it took them five days on horseback to come to the Guoxian Cave for the celebration. It was a tiring journey, but they wanted to come, and they were in high spirits.

鄂伦春人曾经就住在这样用树枝和树皮做成的“撮罗子”里。一位名叫德庆的老猎人邀请我们的记者到其中一个坐坐，他的妻子热情地欢迎了他们，并赶紧去沏茶。他们告诉记者，为了参加这次庆祝活动，他们骑马花了五天时间才来到嘎仙洞。这是一段疲惫的旅程，但他们很想来，而且兴致很高。

Before liberation, most Ollantwins lived in lintus like the one they sat in now. Their babies used to sleep in a small basket which was hung from a tree. They were exposed to the sun and rain, attacked by mosquitoes and worms. And that's why many Ollantwin children suffered terribly, and most of them died at an early age. Dachin told our reporters how things have changed. His children are working now and doing quite well.

“解放”前，大多数鄂伦春人都住在像他们现在坐着的这种“撮罗子”里。他们的婴儿过去睡在挂在树上的一个小篮子里，任凭日晒雨淋，蚊虫叮咬。这就是为什么许多鄂伦春儿童遭受了巨大的痛苦，并且大多数在幼年就夭折了。德庆告诉我们的记者，情况已经改变了。他的孩子们现在都在工作，而且做得相当不错。

The Ollantuan people now enjoy public health services and free education, and every student can get a 14 yuan grant from the government each semester to go to school. The Ollantuanans have all been designated as forest rangers, and each of them gets 18 yuan a month from the government for their services in protecting the forest.

鄂伦春人民现在享有公共医疗服务和免费教育，每个学生每学期都能从政府那里获得 14 元的助学金去上学。所有的鄂伦春人都被指定为护林员，他们每个人每月能从政府那里领到 18 元，作为他们保护森林的服务报酬。

The couple talked and talked. It seemed as if they wanted to tell everything about their miserable past and their happy life today. From their conversation, the reporters found out that every Ollantron family has their own new break house now. The government built these new houses for them last year, and each family was given a milk cow.

这对夫妇聊个不停，仿佛想把他们悲惨的过去和今天幸福的生活都说出来。从他们的谈话中，记者了解到，现在每个鄂伦春家庭都有了自己的新砖房。政府去年为他们建造了这些新房子，并且每家都分到了一头奶牛。

We're really living a life of plenty in our old age, the couple said. We have our children and grandchildren, and we can live out the rest of our lives safe and happy. The sound of people laughing outside, the crackle of the bonfires, the talking and the music brought the rejoicing into Deqing's lean-to. And as it got darker and darker, the flames of the bonfires leaped higher and higher.

“我们晚年真的过上了富足的生活，”这对夫妇说。“我们有儿孙，可以安详快乐地度过余生。”

外面人们的笑声、篝火的噼啪声、交谈声和音乐声将喜庆的气氛带入了德庆的“撮罗子”。随着夜色越来越深，篝火的火焰也越窜越高。

That was our correspondent's report on the Orland Twin bonfire. I'm too young. This program is coming to you from Radio Peking.

以上是本台记者关于鄂伦春篝火的报道。我是徐洋。您正在收听的是北京广播电台的节目。